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OF
M U R R A Y ' S
E N G L I S H G R A M M A R ;
WITH
AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING
AN EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH,
AND EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF THE YOUNGER CLASS OF
LEARNERS.

BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

A NEW EDITION.



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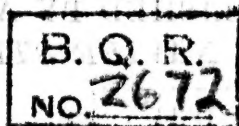
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ENGLISH GRAMMAR.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts, viz :—*Orthography*, *Etymology*, *Syntax*, and *Prosody*.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

LETTERS.

Orthography teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

A letter is the first principle, or least part of a word.

The letters of the English language, called the English Alphabet, are twenty-six in number.

These letters are the representatives of certain articulate sounds, the elements of the language. An articulate sound, is the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech.

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is an articulate sound, that can be perfectly uttered by itself : as *a*, *e*, *o* ; which are formed without the help of any other sound.

A consonant is an articulate sound, which cannot be perfectly uttered without the help of a vowel : as, *b*, *d*, *f*, *l* ; which require vowels to express them fully.

The vowels are, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *æ* and *y*.

W and *y* are consonants when they begin a word or syllable ; but in every other situation they are vowels.

Consonants are divided into mutes and semi-vowels.

The mutes cannot be sounded *at all* without the aid of a vowel. They are *b, p, t, d, k*, and *c* and *g* hard.

The semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves. They are *f, l, m, n, r, v, s, z, x*, and *c* and *g* soft. *

Four of the semi-vowels, namely, *l, m, n, r* are also distinguished by the name of *liquids* from their readily uniting with other consonants and flowing as it were into their sounds.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice ; as *ea* in *beat*, *ou* in *sound*.

A triphthong, the union of three vowels, pronounced in like manner ; as *eau* in *beau*, *iew* in *view*.

A proper diphthong is that in which both the vowels are sounded ; as, *oi* in *voice*, *ou* in *ounce*.

An improper diphthong has but one of the vowels sounded ; as, *ea* in *eagle*, *oa* in *boat*.

SYLLABLES.

A syllable is a sound either simple or compounded, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word, or part of a word as, *a, an, ant*.

Spelling is the art of rightly dividing words to their syllables ; or of expressing a word by proper letters. †

* For the distinction between the *nature* and the *name* of a consonant, see the larger Grammar, 15th edit. p. 2.

† Dr. Johnson's Dictionary is the best standard English orthography.

WORDS.

Words are articulate sounds, used, by common consent, as signs of our ideas.

A word of one syllable is termed a monosyllable; a word of two syllables, a dissyllable; a word of three syllables, a trisyllable; and a word of four or more syllables, a polysyllable.

All words are either primitive or derivative.

A primitive word is that which cannot be reduced to any simpler word in the language; as, man, good, content.

A derivative word is that which may be reduced to another word in *English* of greater simplicity; as, manful, goodness, contentment, Yorkshire.



ETYMOLOGY.

The second part of Grammar is Etymology; which treats of the different sorts of words, their various modifications, and their derivation.

There are in English nine sorts of words, or, as they are commonly called, *parts of speech*; namely, the Article, the Substantive or Noun, the Adjective, the Pronoun, the Verb, the Adverb, the Preposition, the Conjunction, and the Interjection.

1. An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

2. A Substantive or noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion; as, *London*, *man*, *virtue*.

A substantive may, in general, be distinguished by its taking an article before it, or by its making sense of itself; as, a *book*, the *sun*, an *apple*, *temperance*, *industry*, *chastity*.

3. An Adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality; as, an *industrious* man, a *virtuous* woman.

An adjective may be known by its making sense with the addition of the word *thing*; as, a *good* thing, a *bad* thing; or of any particular substantive; as, a *sweet* apple, a *pleasant* prospect.

4. A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word; as, the man is happy; *he* is benevolent; *he* is useful.

5. A Verb is a word which signifies to BE, to DO, or to SUFFER; as, I *am*, I *rule*, I *am ruled*.

A Verb may generally be distinguished by its making sense with any of the personal pronouns, or the word before it; as, I *walk*, he *plays*, they *write*; or, to *walk*, to *play*, to *write*.

6. An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it; as, he reads *well*; a *truly* good man; he writes *very* correctly.

An adverb may be generally known by its answering to the question, How? How much? When? or Where; as, in the phrase, "He reads *correctly*," the answer to the question, How does he read? is *correctly*.

7. Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them; as, "He went *from* London *to* York;" "she is *above* disguise;" "they are supported *by* industry."

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A preposition may be known by its admitting after it a personal pronoun in the objective case; as, *with, for, to, &c.* will allow the objective case after them; with *him, for her, to them.*

8. A Conjunction is a part of speech that is chiefly used to connect sentences: so as, out of two or more sentences, to make but one: it sometimes connects only words; as, "Thou *and* he are happy, *because* you are good." "Two *and* three are five."

9. Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of a sentence, to express the passions or emotions of the speaker; as, "O virtue! how benevolent; amiable thou art!"

ARTICLE.

An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

In English there are but two articles, *a* and *the*; *a* becomes *an* before a vowel, and before a silent *h*; as, *an* acorn, *an* hour. But if the *h* be sounded, the *a* only is to be used; as, *a* hand, *a* heart, *a* highway.

A or *an* is styled the indefinite article: it is used in a vague sense, to point out one single thing of the kind, in other respects indeterminate; as, "Give me *a* book;" "Bring me *an* apple."

The is called the definite article, because it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant: as, "Give me *the* book" "Bring me *the* apples;" meaning some book, or apples, referred to,

A substantive, without any article to limit it, is generally taken in its widest sense ; as, " A candid temper is proper for man ;" that is, for all mankind.

SUBSTANTIVE.*

A Substantive or noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion ; as *London, man, virtue.*

Substantives are either proper or common.

Proper names or substantives, are the name appropriated to individuals ; as, *George, London, Thames.*

Common names or substantives, stand for kinds containing many sorts, or for sorts containing many individuals under them ; as, animal, man, tree, &c.

To substantives belong gender, number, and case ; and they are all of the third person, when spoken of, and of the second, when spoken to as, " Blessings attend us on every side : " " Bountiful, children of men ! " that is, ye children of men.

* As soon as the learner has committed to memory the definitions of the article and substantive, he should be employed in parsing these parts of speech, as they are arranged in the correspondent Exercises in the Appendix. The learner should proceed in this manner, through all the definitions and rules, regularly turning to, and parsing, the exercises of one definition, or rule, before he proceeds to another. In the same order, he should be taught to correct the erroneous examples in the Exercises. For further directions, respecting the mode of using the Exercises, see " English Exercises," Tenth Edition or any subsequent Edition, page 9—12.

GENDER.

Gender is the distinction of nouns, with regard to sex. There are three genders, the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

The masculine gender denotes animals of the male kind ; as, a man, a horse, a bull.

The feminine gender denotes animals of the female kind ; as, a woman, a duck, a hen.

The neuter gender denotes objects which are neither males nor females ; as, a field, a house, a garden.

Some substantives naturally neuter are, by a figure of speech, converted into the masculine or feminine gender ; as, when we say of the sun, *he* is setting, and of a ship, *she* sails well, &c.

The English language has three methods of distinguishing the sex, viz :

1. *By different words : as,*

	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bachelor	Maid	Horse	Mare	
Beau	Belle	Husband	Wife	
Boar	Sow	King	Queen	
Boy	Girl	Lad	Lass	
Brother	Sister	Lord	Lady	
Buck	Doe	Man	Woman	
Bull	Cow	Master	Mistress	
Bullock or	} Heifer	Milster	Spawner	
Steer		Nephew	Niece	
Cock	Hen	Ram	Ewe	
Dog	Bitch	Singer	} Songstress or	
Drake	Duck			Singer
Earl	Countess	Sloven	Slut	
Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	
Friar	Nun	Stag	Hind	
Gander	Goose	Uncle	Annt	
Hart	Roe	Wizard	Witch	

2. *By a difference of termination : as,*

Abbot	Abbess	Baron	Baroness
Actor	Actress	Bridegroom	Bride
Administrator	Administratrix	Benefactor	Benefactress
Adulterer	Adultress	Caterer	Cateress
Ambassador	Ambadress	Chanter	Chantress
Arbiter	Arbitress	Conductor	Conductress
Count	Countess	Patron	Patroness
Deacon	Deaconess	Peer	Peeress
Duke	Duchess	Poet	Poetess
Elector	Electress	Priest	Priestess
Emperor	Empress	Prince	Princess
Enchanter	Enchantress	Prior	Prioress
Executor	Executrix	Prophet	Prophetess
Governor	Governess	Protector	Protectress
Heir	Heiress	Shepherd	Shepherdess
Hero	Heroine	Songster	Songstress
Hunter	Huntress	Sorcerer	Sorceress
Host	Hostess	Sultan	Sultanness, or
Jew	Jewess		Sultana
Landgrave	Landgravine	Tiger	Tigress
Lion	Lioness	Traitor	Traitress
Marquis	Marchioness	Tutor	Tutoress
Margrave	Margravine	Viscount	Viscountess
Master	Mistress	Votary	Votaress
Mayor	Mayoress	Widower	Widow

3. *By a noun, pronoun, or adjective, being prefixed to the substantive : as,*

A cock-sparrow	A hen-sparrow
A man-servant	A maid-servant
A he-goat	A she-goat
A he-bear	A she-bear
A male child	A female child
Male descendants	Female descendants

NUMBER.

Number is the consideration of a object, one or more.

Substantives are of two numbers, the singular and the plural.

The singular number expresses but one object; as, a chair, a table.

The plural number signifies more objects than one; as, chairs, tables.

Some nouns, from the nature of the things which they express, are used only in the singular, others only in the plural form; as, wheat, pitch, gold, sloth, pride, &c. and bellows, scissors, ashes, riches, &c.

The plural number of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular; as, dove, doves; face, faces; thought, thoughts. But when the substantive singular ends in *x*, *ch*, *sh*, or *ss*, we add *es* in the plural; as, box, boxes; church, churches; lash, lashes; kiss, kisses.

Nouns ending in *f*, or *fe*, are generally rendered plural by the change of those terminations into *ves*; as, loaf, loaves; wife, wives. Those which end in *ff*, have the regular plural; as, ruff, ruffs.

Such as have *y* in the singular, with no other vowel in the same syllable, change it into *ies* in the plural; as, beauty, beauties; fly, flies; but the *y* is not changed, when there is another vowel in the same syllable; as, key, keys; delay, delays.

CASE.

In English, substantives have three cases, the Nominative, the Possessive, and the Objective.

The nominative case simply expresses the name of a thing, or the subject of the verb; as, "The boy plays;" "The girls learn."

The possessive case expresses the relation of property or possession; and has an apostrophe.

with the letter *s* coming after it ; as, " The scholar's duty ;" " My father's house."

When the plural ends in *s*, the other *s* is omitted, but the apostrophe is retained ; as, " On the eagles, wings ;" " The drapers' company."

Sometimes also, when the singular terminates in *s*, the apostrophic *s* is not added ; as, " For the goodness' sake ;" " For righteousness' sake."

The objective case expresses the object of an action, or of a relation ; and generally follows the verb active, or a preposition ; as, " John assisted Charles ;" " They live in London."

English substantives are declined in the following manner :

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nominative case,</i>	A mother.	Mothers.
<i>Possessive case,</i>	A mother's.	Mothers'.
<i>Objective case,</i>	A mother.	Mothers.
	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nominative case,</i>	The man.	The men.
<i>Possessive case,</i>	The man's.	The men's.
<i>Objective case,</i>	The man.	The men.

ADJECTIVES.

An Adjective is a word added to a substantive to express its quality ; as, " An industrious man ;" " A virtuous woman ;" " A benevolent mind."

In English the adjective is not varied on account of gender, number or case. Thus we say " A careless boy ; careless girls."

The only variation which it admits, is that of the degrees of comparison.

There are commonly reckoned three degrees of comparison ; the positive, comparative, and superlative.

The positive state expresses the quality of

The schol- object, without any increase or diminution ; as, good, wise, great.

er's is omit- The comparative degree increases or lessens ; as, " On the positive in signification ; as, wiser, greater, npany." less wise.

r terminate The superlative degree increases or lessens ; as, " For the positive to the highest or lowest degree ; as, ess' sake." wisest, greatest, least wise.

object of an The simple word, or positive, becomes the ally follows comparative, by adding *r* or *er*; and the superla- John assistive, by adding *st*, or *est*, to the end of it : as, wise, wiser, wisest ; great, greater, greatest.—

d in the fol And the adverbs *more* and *most*, placed before the adjective, have the same effect ; as, wise, *more* wise, *most* wise.

PLURAL.

Mothers.

Mothers'.

Mothers.

PLURAL.

The men.

The men's.

The men.

Monosyllables, for the most part, are compar- ed by *er* or *est*; and dissyllables by *more* and *most* ; as, mild, milder, mildest ; frugal, more frugal, most frugal.

Some words of very common use are irregu- larly formed : as, good, better, best ; bad, worse, worst ; little, less, least ; much or many, more, most ; and a few others.

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PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word ; as, " The man is happy, *he* is benevolent, *he* is useful."

There are three kinds of pronouns, viz:—the Personal, the Relative, and the Adjective Pro- nouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

There are five Personal Pronouns, viz: *I*, *thou*, *she*, *it* ; with their plurals, *we*, *ye* or *you*, *they*.

Personal pronouns admit of person, number, gender, and case.

The persons of pronouns are three in each of the numbers, viz :

<i>I</i> , is the first person	} Singular.	
<i>Thou</i> , is the second person		
<i>He, she, or it</i> , is the third person		
<i>We</i> , is the first person	} Plural.	
<i>Ye or you</i> , is the second person		
<i>They</i> , is the third person		

The numbers of pronouns, like those of substantives, are two, the singular and the plural, as, *I, thou, he ; we, ye or you, they*.

Gender has respect only to the third person singular of the pronouns, *he, she, it*. *He* is masculine ; *she* is feminine ; *it* is neuter.

Pronouns have three cases ; the nominative, the possessive, and the objective.

The objective case of a pronoun has, in general, a form different from that of the nominative or the possessive case.

The personal pronouns are thus declined :

PERSON.	CASE.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>First</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>I</i> ,	<i>We</i> .
	<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Mine</i> ,	<i>Ours</i>
	<i>Object.</i>	<i>Me</i> ,	<i>Us</i>
<i>Second</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Thou</i> ,	<i>Ye or you</i> .
	<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Thine</i> ,	<i>Yours</i> .
	<i>Object.</i>	<i>Thee</i> ,	<i>You</i> .
<i>Third Masculine</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>He</i> ,	<i>They</i> .
	<i>Possess.</i>	<i>His</i> ,	<i>Theirs</i> .
	<i>Object.</i>	<i>Him</i> ,	<i>Them</i> .
<i>Third Feminine</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>She</i> ,	<i>They</i> .
	<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Hers</i> ,	<i>Theirs</i> .
	<i>Object.</i>	<i>Her</i> ,	<i>Them</i> .
<i>Third Neuter</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>It</i> .	<i>They</i> .
	<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Its</i> .	<i>Theirs</i> .
	<i>Object.</i>	<i>It</i> .	<i>Them</i> .

on, number.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative Pronouns are such as relate, in general, to some word or phrase going before, which is thence called the antecedent : they are *who*, *which*, and *that* ; as, " The man is happy

Singular. *who* lives virtuously." *

Plural. *What* is a kind of compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is most equivalent to *that which* ; as, " This is *what* I wanted ;" that is to say, *the thing which* I wanted.

Who is applied to persons, *which* to animals and the plural inanimate things ; as, " He is a friend, *who* is faithful in adversity ;" " The bird, *which* sung so sweetly, is flown ;" " This is the tree, *which* produces no fruit."

That, as a relative is often used to prevent the too frequent repetition of *who* and *which*. It is applied to both persons and things ; as, " *He that* acts wisely deserves praise ;" " Modesty is a quality *that* highly adorns a woman."

Who is of both numbers, and is thus declined:

declined :

SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

PLURAL.

Nominative,	Who.
Possessive,	Whose.
Objective,	Whom.

Who, *which*, *what*, are called *Interrogatives*, when they are used in asking questions : as, " *Who* is he ?" " *Which* is the book ?" " *What* are you doing ?"

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective Pronouns are of a mixed nature, participating the properties both of pronouns and adjectives.

* See Grammar, 14th, or any subsequent edition, p. the note.

Them.

The adjective pronouns may be subdivided into four sorts, namely, the *possessive*, the *distributive*, the *demonstrative*, and the *indefinite*.

1. The *possessive* are those which relate to possession or property.

There are seven of them, viz : *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*.

Mine and *thine*, instead of *my* and *thy*, were formerly used before a substantive or adjective beginning with a vowel, or a silent *h* ; as, " Blame out all *mine* iniquities."

2. The *distributive* are those which denote persons or things that make up a number, as *each*, *every*, *either*; as, " *Each* of his brothers is in a favourable situation;" " *Every* man must account for himself;" " I have not seen *either* of them."

3. The *demonstrative* are those which precisely point out the subjects to which they relate; *this* and *that*, *these* and *those*, are of this class ; " *This* is true charity; *that* is only its image."

This refers to the nearest person or thing, *that* to the more distant : as, " *This* man is more intelligent than *that*." *This* indicates the latter or last mentioned ; *that*, the former, or first mentioned : as, " Wealth and poverty are both temptations ; *that* tends to excite pride, *this*, discontent."

4. The *indefinite* are those which express subjects in an indefinite or general manner. The following are of this kind: *some*, *other*, *any*, *all*, *such*, &c.

undivided in *Other* is declined in the following manner :

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nominative,</i>	other,	others.
<i>Possessive,</i>	other's,	others'.
<i>Objective,</i>	other,	others.

VERBS.

my, thy, his A Verb is a word which signifies to *be*, to *do*, or to *suffer*; as, "I am, I rule, I am ruled."

and thy, we Verbs are of three kinds; *active, passive, and neuter*. They are also divided into *regular, irregular, and defective*.

or adjective A Verb Active expresses an action, and necessarily implies an agent, and an object acted upon; as, to love; "I love Penelope."

h; as, "Bl A Verb Passive expresses a passion or a suffering, or the receiving of an action; and necessarily implies an object acted upon, and an agent by which it is acted upon; as to be loved; "Penelope is loved by me."

which precise A Verb Neuter expresses neither action nor passion; but being, or a state of being; as, "I sit, I sleep, I sit."

hey relate; th Auxiliary or Helping Verbs, are those by the help of which the English verbs are principally conjugated: they are, *do, be, have, shall, will, may, can*, with their variations; and *let* and *must*, which have no variation.

its image." All verbs belong *number, person, mood and tense*.

NUMBER AND PERSON.

on or thing, a Verbs have two numbers, the Singular and the Plural; as, "I love, we love."

this man is mo In each number there are three persons; as,

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>ates the latter</i> First person,	I love,	We love.
<i>er, or first me</i> Second person,	Thou lovest,	Ye love.
<i>are both tem</i> Third person,	He loves,	They love.

MOODS.

Mood or Mode is a particular form of the verb, showing the manner in which the being, action, or passion, is represented.

There are five moods of verbs, the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, the *Subjunctive*, and the *Infinitive*.

The Indicative Mood simply indicates or declares a thing; as, He loves; he is loved: it asks a question; as, "Does he love? Is he loved?"

The Imperative Mood is used for commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting; as, "Dress thyself; mind ye; let us stay; go in peace."

The Potential Mood implies possibility or probability, power, will, or obligation; as, it may rain; he may go or stay; I can ride; he would wait; they should learn.

The Subjunctive Mood represents a thing under a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c. and is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood, and attended by another verb; as, "I will respect him, though he chide me;" "Went he good, he would be happy:" that is, "if we were good."

The Infinitive Mood expresses a thing in a general and unlimited manner, without any distinction of number or person; as, "to act, to speak, to be feared."

The Participle is a certain form of the verb, and derives its name from its participating, yet only the properties of a verb, but also those of an adjective; as, "I am desirous of knowing him;" "Admired and applauded, he became vain."

Having finished his work, he submitted it," &c.
 There are three Participles, the present or Active, the Perfect or Passive, and the compound Perfect: as, "loving, loved, having loved."

THE TENSES.

The Indicative Tense, being the distinction of time, might seem to admit only of the present, past, and future; but to mark it more accurately, it is made to consist of six variations, viz. the *Present*, the *Imperfect*, the *Perfect*, the *Pluperfect*, and the *First* and *Second Future* tenses.

The *Present Tense* represents an action or being; as, "I *am*," as passing at the time in which it is mentioned; as, "I *rule* ; I *am ruled* ; I *think* ; I *possibility arise*."

The *Imperfect Tense* represents the action or being, either as past and finished, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past: as, "I *loved* her for her modesty and virtue;" "They *were* travelling post when he met them."

The *Perfect Tense* not only refers to what is past, but also conveys an allusion to the present; as, "I *have finished* my letter;" "I *have seen* the person that was recommended to me;" that is, "I *have seen* him by this time."

The *Pluperfect Tense* represents a time, not only as past, but also as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence; as, "I *had finished* my letter before he arrived."

The *First Future Tense* represents the action or being, yet to come, either with or without respect to a precise time when; as, "The sun *will rise* tomorrow;" "I *shall see* them again."

The *Second Future* intimates that the action

will be fully accomplished, at or before the time of another future action or event; as, "I shall have dined at one o'clock;" "The two houses will have finished their business, before the king comes to prorogue them."

The conjugation of a verb is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

The conjugation of an active verb is styled the *Active Voice*; and that of a passive verb, the *Passive Voice*.

The auxiliary and active verb *to have*, is conjugated in the following manner:

TO HAVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	<i>Pers.</i> I have.	1	We have.
2	<i>Pers.</i> Thou hast	2	Ye or you have.
3	<i>Pers.</i> He, she or it hath or has.	3	They have.

Imperfect Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	I had.	1	We had.
2	Thou hadst.	2	Ye or you had.
3	He, &c. had.	3	They had.

Perfect Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	I have had.	1	We have had.
2	Thou hast had.	2	Ye or you have had.
3	He has had.	3	They have had.

Pluperfect Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	I had had.	1	We had had.
2	Thou hadst had.	2	Ye or you had had.
3	He had had.	3	They had had.

First Future Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 I shall <i>or</i> will have. | 1 We shall <i>or</i> will have. |
| 2 Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt have. | 2 Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will have. |
| 3 He shall <i>or</i> will have. | 3 They shall <i>or</i> will have. |

Second Future Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 I shall have had. | 1 We shall have had. |
| 2 Thou wilt have had. | 2 Ye <i>or</i> you will have had. |
| 3 He will have had. | 3 They will have had. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Let me have. | 1 Let us have. |
| 2 Have thou, <i>or</i> do thou have. | 2 Have ye, <i>or</i> do ye <i>or</i> you have. |
| 3 Let him have. | 3 Let them have. |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 I may <i>or</i> can have. | 1 We may <i>or</i> can have. |
| 2 Thou mayest <i>or</i> canst have. | 2 Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can have. |
| 3 He may <i>or</i> can have. | 3 They may <i>or</i> can have. |

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have. | 1 We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have. |
| 2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst, have. | 2 Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would <i>or</i> should have. |
| 3 He might, could, would <i>or</i> should have. | 3 They might, could, would <i>or</i> should have. |

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 I may <i>or</i> can have had. | 1 We may <i>or</i> can have had. |
| 2 Thou mayest <i>or</i> canst have had. | 2 Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can have had. |
| 3 He may <i>or</i> can have had. | 3 They may <i>or</i> can have had. |

Pluperfect Tense.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 I might, could, would
or should have had. | 1 We might, could, would
or should have had. |
| 2 Thou mightst, couldst
wouldst or shouldst
have had. | 2 Ye or you might, could
would or should have
had. |
| 3 He might, could, would
or should have had. | 3 They might, could, would
or should have had. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 If I have. | 1 If we have. |
| 2 If thou have. | 2 If ye or you have. |
| 3 If he have. | 3 If they have.* |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, To have. *Perfect,* To have

PARTICIPLES.

Present or Active,
Perfect or Passive,
Compound Perfect,

Having.
Had.
Having had.

The auxiliary and neuter verb TO BE, is conjugated as follows :

TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 I am. | 1 We are. |
| 2 Thou art. | 2 Ye or you are. |
| 3 He, she or it is | 3 They are. |

* The remaining tenses of the subjunctive mood, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of indicative mood ; with the addition to the verb of a conjunction, expressed or implied, denoting a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c. It will be proper to direct the learner to repeat all the tenses of this mood with a conjunction prefixed to each of them.

Imperfect Tense.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
al. ht, could, would uld have had: ou might, could or should have	I was. Thou wast. He was.	1 We were. 2 Ye or you were 3 They were.

Perfect Tense.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ght, could, would uld have had. D.	I have been. Thou hast been. He hath or has been.	1 We have been. 2 Ye or you have been. 3 They have been.

Pluperfect Tense.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
al. ave. you have. have.* D.	I had been. Thou hadst been. He had been.	1 We had been. 2 Ye or you had been. 3 They had been.

First Future Tense.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
To have h aving. ad. aving had.	I shall or will be. Thou shalt or wilt be. He shall or will be.	1 We shall or will be. 2 Ye or you shall or will be. 3 They shall or will be.

Second Future Tense.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
BE, is conjug D.	I shall have been. Thou wilt have been. He will have been.	1 We shall have been. 2 Ye or you will have been 3 They will have been.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
al. e. you are. are.	Let me be. Be thou, or do thou be Let him be.	1 Let us be. 2 Be ye or you, or do ye be 3 Let them be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
unctive mood, ent tenses of the verb of a c ting a condit ill be proper to ses of this mo of them.	I may or can be. Thou mayest or canst be. He may or can be.	1 We may or can be. 2 Ye or you may or can be. 3 They may or can be.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I might, could, would,
or should be.
- 2 Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, or shouldst be
- 3 He might, could, would
or should be.

Plural.

- 1 We might, could, wo
or should be.
- 2 Ye or you might, co
would, or should b
- 3 They might, could, w
or should be.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I may or can have been
- 2 Thou mayest or canst
have been.
- 3 He may or can have
been.

Plural.

- 1 We may or can have
- 2 Ye or you may or
have been.
- 3 They may or can
been.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I might, could, would
or should have been
- 2 Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst or shouldst
have been.
- 3 He might, could, would
or should have been

Plural.

- 1 We might, could, wo
or should have bee
- 2 Ye or you might, canne
would or should
been.
- 3 They might, could, w
or should have bee

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

- 1 If I be.
- 2 If thou be,
- 3 If he be.

Plural.

- 1 If we be.
- 2 If ye or you be.
- 3 If they be.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 If I were.
- 2 If thou wert.
- 3 If he were.

Plural.

- 1 If we were.
- 2 If ye or you were.
- 3 If they were.*

* The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood. See the note at page 22.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, To be. *Perfect,* To have been.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Being. *Perfect.* Been.
Compound Perfect, Having been.

OF THE CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

Active.

Verbs Active are called Regular, when they form their imperfect tense of the indicative mood, and their perfect participle, by adding to the verb, *ed*, or *d* only, when the verb ends in *e*; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
favour.	I favoured.	Favoured.
love.	I loved.	Loved.

Regular Active Verb is conjugated in the following manner:

TO LOVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

I love.	1	We love.
Thou lovest.	2	Ye or you love.
He, she, or it loveth } or loves.	3	They love.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

I loved.	1	We loved.
Thou lovedst.	2	Ye or you loved
He loved.	3	They loved.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

I have loved.	1	We have loved.
Thou hast loved.	2	Ye or you have loved.
He hath or has loved.	3	They have loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I had loved.
- 2 Thou hadst loved.
- 3 He had loved.

Plural.

- 1 We had loved.
- 2 Ye or you had loved.
- 3 They had loved.

First Future Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I shall or will love.
- 2 Thou shalt or wilt love.
- 3 He shall or will love.

Plural.

- 1 We shall or will love.
- 2 Ye or you shall or will love.
- 3 They shall or will love.

Second Future Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I shall have loved.
- 2 Thou wilt have loved.
- 3 He will have loved.

Plural.

- 1 We shall have loved.
- 2 Ye or you will have loved.
- 3 They will have loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

- 1 Let me love.
- 2 Love thou or do thou love.
- 3 Let him love.

Plural.

- 1 Let us love.
- 2 Love ye or you, or do love.
- 3 Let them love.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I may or can love.
- 2 Thou mayest or canst love.
- 3 He may or can love.

Plural.

- 1 We may or can love.
- 2 Ye or you may or can love.
- 3 They may or can love.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I might, could, would, or should love.
- 2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst love.
- 3 He might, could, would, or should love.

Plural.

- 1 We might, could, would, or should love.
- 2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should love.
- 3 They might, could, would, or should love.

Perfect Tense.

*Singular.**Plural.*

I may or can have loved. 1 We may or can have loved
 Thou mayest or canst 2 Ye or you may or can
 have loved. have loved.
 He may or can have 3 They may or can have
 loved. loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

*Singular.**Plural.*

I might, could, would or 1 We might, could, would,
 should have loved. or should have loved.
 Thou mightst, couldst, 2 Ye or you might, could,
 wouldst, or shouldst would, or should have
 have loved. loved.
 He might, could, would, 3 They might, could, would
 or should have loved. or should have loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

*Singular.**Plural.*

If I love. 1 If we love.
 If thou love. 2 If ye or you love.
 If he love. 3 If they love.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

resent, To love.

Perfect, To have loved.

PARTICIPLES.

*Present, Loving.**Perfect, Loved.**Compound Perfect,**Having loved.*

Passive.

Verbs passive are called regular, when they form their
 perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed*, to the verb;
 from the verb, "To love," is formed the passive, "I
 loved, I was loved, I shall be loved," &c.

A passive verb is conjugated by adding the perfect
 participle to the auxiliary *to be*, through all its changes

The remaining tenses of this mood, are, in general,
 similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative
 mood. See the note at page 22.

of number, person, mood, and tense, in the following manner.

TO BE LOVED.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I am loved.
- 2 Thou art loved.
- 3 He is loved.

Plural.

- 1 We are loved.
- 2 Ye or you are loved.
- 3 They are loved.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I was loved.
- 2 Thou wast loved.
- 3 He was loved.

Plural.

- 1 We were loved.
- 2 Ye or you were loved.
- 3 They were loved.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I have been loved.
- 2 Thou hast been loved.
- 3 He hath or has been loved.

Plural.

- 1 We have been loved.
- 2 Ye or you have been loved.
- 3 They have been loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I had been loved.
- 2 Thou hadst been loved.
- 3 He had been loved.

Plural.

- 1 We had been loved.
- 2 Ye or you had been loved.
- 3 They had been loved.

First Future Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I shall or will be loved.
- 2 Thou shalt or wilt be loved.
- 3 He shall or will be loved.

Plural.

- 1 We shall or will be loved.
- 2 Ye or you shall or will be loved.
- 3 They shall or will be loved.

Second Future Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I shall have been loved.
- 2 Thou wilt have been loved.
- 3 He will have been loved.

Plural.

- 1 We shall have been loved.
- 2 Ye or you will have been loved.
- 3 They will have been loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Let me be loved. | 1 Let us be loved. |
| 2 Be thou loved, or do thou be loved. | 2 Be ye or you loved, or do ye be loved. |
| 3 Let him be loved. | 3 Let them be loved. |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 I may or can be loved. | 1 We may or can be loved. |
| 2 Thou mayest or canst be loved. | 2 Ye or you may or can be loved. |
| 3 He may or can be loved. | 3 They may or can be loved. |

Imperfect Tense.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 I might, could, would, or should be loved. | 1 We might, could, would, or should be loved. |
| 2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be loved. | 2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should be loved. |
| 3 He might, could, would, or should be loved. | 3 They might, could, would, or should be loved. |

Perfect Tense.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I may or can have been loved. | 1 We may or can have been loved. |
| 2 Thou mayest or canst have been loved. | 2 Ye or you may or can have been loved. |
| 3 He may or can have been loved. | 3 They may or can have been loved. |

Pluperfect Tense.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I might, could, would or should have been loved. | 1 We might, could, would or should have been loved. |
| 2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been loved. | 2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been loved. |
| 3 He might, could, would, or should have been loved. | 3 They might, could, would or should have been loved. |

English Grammar.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1 If I be loved.	1 If we be loved,
2 If thou be loved.	2 If ye or you be loved.
3 If he be loved.	3 If they be loved.

Imperfect Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1 If I were loved.	1 If we were loved.
2 If thou wert loved.	2 If ye or you were loved.
3 If he were loved.	3 If they were loved.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
To be loved.	To have been loved.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Being loved.</i>
<i>Perfect or Passive.</i>	<i>Compound Perfect.</i>
Loved.	Having been loved.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular Verbs are those which do not form the imperfect tense, and their perfect participle, by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. or Pass. Participle.</i>
I begin,	I began,	begun.
I know,	I knew,	known.

Irregular Verbs are of various sorts.

1. Such as have the present and imperfect tenses, perfect participle the same; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. or Pass. Participle.</i>
Cost,	cost,	cost.
Put,	put,	put.

2. Such as have the imperfect tense, and perfect participle the same; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. Participle.</i>
Abide,	abode,	abode.
Sell,	sold,	sold.

* See the note at page 22.

3. Such as have the imperfect tense, and perfect participle different; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Arise,	arose,	arisen.
Blow,	blew,	blown.

The following list of the irregular verbs will, it is presumed, be found both comprehensive and accurate.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. or Pass. Par.</i>	
al.	Abide,	abode,	abode.	
are loved.	Am,	was,	been.	
you were loved.	Arise,	arose,	arisen.	
were loved.*	Awake,	awoke, R.	awaked.	
	Bear, <i>bring forth</i> ,	bare,	born.	
	Bear, <i>to carry</i> ,	bore,	borne.	
fect.	Beat,	beat,	beaten, beat.	
been loved.	Begin,	began,	begun.	
	Bend,	bent,	bent.	
oved.	Bereave,	bereft, R.	bereft, R.	
nd Perfect.	Beseech,	besought,	besought.	
been loved.	Bid,	bid, bade,	bidden, bid.	
	Bind,	bound,	bound.	
S.	Bite,	bit,	bitten, bit.	
not form the	Bleed,	bled,	bled.	
ciple, by the	Blow,	blew,	blown.	
	Break,	broke,	broken.	
f. or Pass. Pa	Breed,	bred,	bred.	
begun.	Bring,	brought,	brought.	
known.	Build,	built,	built.	
	Burst,	burst,	burst.	
ious sorts.	Buy,	bought,	bought.	
perfect tenses,	Cast,	cast,	cast.	
	Catch,	caught, R.	caught, R.	
rf. or Pass. P	Chide,	chid,	chidden, chid.	
cost.	Choose,	chose,	chosen.	
put.	Leave, <i>to stick</i> }	REGULAR.		
	or adhere, }			
e, and perfect	Leave, <i>to split</i> ,		clove or cleft,	cleft, cloven.
	Cling,		clung.	clung.
Perf. Part.	Clothe,		clothed,	clad, R.
abode.	Come,	came,	come.	
sold.	Cost,	cost,	cost.	
	Crow,	crew, R.	crew, R.	

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. or Pass. Po</i>
Creep	crept,	crept.
Cut,	cut,	cut.
Dare, <i>to venture.</i>	durst,	dared,
Dare, <i>to challenge,</i>	REGULAR.	
Deal,	dealt, R.	dealt, R.
Dig.	dug, R.	dug, R.
Do,	did,	done.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.
Drive,	drove,	driven.
Drink,	drank,	drunk.
Dwell,	dwelt, R.	dwelt, R.
Eat,	eat or ate,	eaten,
Fall,	fell,	fallen.
Feed,	fed,	fed.
Feel,	felt,	felt.
Fight,	fought,	fought.
Find,	found.	found.
Flee,	fled,	fled.
Fling,	flung,	flung.
Fly,	flew,	flown.
Forget,	forgot,	forgotten, forgot
Forsake,	forsook,	forsaken.
Freeze,	froze,	frozen.
Get,	got,	got.
Gild,	gilt, R.	gilt, R.
Gird,	girt, R.	girt, R.
Give,	gave,	given.
Go,	went,	gone.
Grave,	graved,	graven.
Grind,	ground.	ground.
Grow,	grew,	grown.
Have,	had,	had.
Hang,	hung, R.	hung, R.
Hear,	heard,	heard.
Hew,	hewed,	hewn, R.
Hide,	hid,	hidden, hid.
Hit,	hit,	hit.
Hold,	held,	held.
Hurt,	hurt,	hurt.
Keep,	kept,	kept.
Knit,	knit, R.	knit, R.
Know,	knew.	known.

Perf. or Pass. Par.	Present.
kept.	ade,
cut.	ay,
pared,	ead.
sealt, R.	eave,
ug, R.	end,
one.	et,
rawn.	ie, <i>to lie down,</i>
riven.	oad,
runk.	ose,
welt, R.	ake,
eaten,	est,
fallen.	ow,
fed.	ay,
felt.	ut,
sought.	sud,
found.	end,
fled.	d,
flung.	de,
flown.	ng,
forgotton, forgot	se,
forsaken.	ve,
frozen.	in,
got.	w,
gilt, R.	y,
girt, R.	e,
given.	ek,
gone.	ll,
graven.	nd,
ground.	f,
grown.	ake,
had.	ape,
hung, R.	ave,
heard.	ear,
hewn, R.	ed,
hidden, hid.	ine,
hit.	ow,
held.	se,
hurt.	not,
kept.	rnk,
knit, R.	ed,
known.	ll,
	g,

Imperfect.

laded,
laid,
led,
left,
lent,
let,
lay,
loaded,
lost,
made,
met,
mowed,
paid,
put,
read,
rent,
rid,
rode,
rung, rang.
rose,
rived,
ran,
sawed,
said.
saw,
sought,
sold,
sent,
set,
shook,
shaped,
shaved,
sheared,
shed,
shone, R.
showed,
shod,
shot,
shrunk,
shred,
shut,
sung, sang.

Perf. or Pass. Par.

laden.
laid,
led,
left.
lent.
let,
lain.
laden, R.
lost.
made.
met,
mown, R.
paid.
put.
read.
rent,
rid.
rode, or ridden.
rung.
risen.
riven.
run.
sawn, R.
said.
seen.
sought.
sold.
sent.
set.
shaken.
shaped, shapen.
shaven, R. }
shorn.
shed.
shone, R.
shown.
shod.
shot.
shrunk.
shred.
shut.
sung.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. or Pass. P.</i>
Sink,	sunk, sank,	sunk.
Sit,	sat,	sat.
Slay,	slew,	slain.
Sleep,	slept,	slept.
Slide,	slid,	slidden.
Sling,	slung,	slung.
Slink,	slunk,	slunk.
Slit,	slit, R.	slit, or slitted.
Smite,	smote,	smitten.
Sow,	sowed,	sown, R.
Speak,	spoke,	spoken.
Speed,	sped,	sped.
Spend,	spent,	spent.
Spill,	spilt, R.	spilt, R.
Spin,	spun,	spun.
Spit,	spit, spat,	spit, spitten.
Split,	split,	split.
Spread,	spread,	spread.
Spring,	sprung, sprang,	sprung.
Stand,	stood,	stood.
Steal,	stole,	stolen.
Stick,	stuck,	stuck.
Sting,	stung,	stung.
Stink,	stunk,	stunk.
Stride,	strode or strid,	stridden,
Strike,	struck,	struck or stricken.
String,	strung,	strung.
Strive,	strove,	striven.
Strow or strew, {	strowed, or strewed,	{ strown, strowed, strewed.
Swear,	swore,	sworn.
Sweat,	swet,	swet, R.
Swell,	swelled,	swollen, R.
Swim,	swum, swam,	swum.
Swing,	swung,	swung.
Take,	took,	taken.
Teach,	taught,	taught.
Tear,	tore,	torn.
Tell,	told,	told.
Think,	thought,	thought.
Thrive,	throve, R.	thriven.
Throw,	threw,	thrown,

<i>Perf. or Pass. P.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. or Pass. P.</i>	<i>Par.</i>
thrust.	thrust,	thrust,	thrust.	
trodden.	tread,	trod,	trodden.	
waxen, R.	wax,	waxed,	waxen, R.	
worn,	wear,	wore,	worn,	
woven.	weave,	wove,	woven.	
wept.	weep,	wept,	wept.	
won.	win,	won,	won.	
wound.	wind,	wound,	wound.	
wrought, worked.	work,	wrought,	wrought, worked.	
wrung.	wring,	wrung,	wrung.	
written.	write,	wrote,	written.	

The verbs which are conjugated regularly, as well as irregularly, are marked with an R. Those preterits and participles, which are first mentioned in the list, seem to be the most eligible.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses; as, *am, was, been; can, could; may, might; shall, should; will, would, &c.*

ADVERB.

An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it: as, "He reads *very* quickly;" "A *truly* good man;" "He writes *very* correctly."

Some adverbs are compared, thus; "Soon, sooner, *most*;" often, oftener, *oftenest*." Those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more* and *most*; as, "Wisely, more *wisely*, *most* wisely."

The following are a few of the Adverbs.

at last	lastly	presently	quickly	not
before	before	often	perhaps	how
late	late	much	indeed	more

PREPOSITION.

Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, to show the relation between them. They are, for the most part, set before nouns and pronouns; as, "He *came from* London *to* York;" "She is *above* disguise;" "They are supported *by* industry."

The following is a list of the principal prepositions to

of	into	above	at	off	ward
to	within	below	near	on or upon	3
for	without	between	up	among	4
by	over	beneath	down	after	4.
with	under	from	before	about	wh
in	through	beyond	behind	against	5.

CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech that is chiefly used to connect sentences ; so as, out of two or more sentences to make but one. It sometimes connects only words.

Conjunctions are principally divided into two sorts, the *Copulative* and *Disjunctive*.

The Conjunction *Copulative* serves to connect or to continue a sentence, by expressing an addition, a position, a cause, &c. : as, " He *and* his brother resided in London ;" " I will go, *if* he will accompany me." " You are happy, *because* you are good."

The Conjunction *Disjunctive* serves, not only to connect and continue the sentence, but also to express a position of meaning in different degrees : as, " *Though* he was frequently reprov'd, *yet*, he did not reform." " They came with her, *but* went away without her."

The following is a list of the principal conjunctions. The *Copulative*. And, that, both, for, therefore, if, though, since, because, wherefore.

The *Disjunctive*. But, than, though, either, or, as, less, neither, nor, lest, yet, notwithstanding.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of a sentence, to express the passions or emotions of the speaker : as, " Oh ! I have alienated my friend ; Alas ! my fear for life ;" " O virtue ! how amiable thou art !"

The following are some of the Interjections : O ! Hail ! heigh ! lo ! behold ! ah ! tush ! fie ! hush ! hail !

OF DERIVATION.

Words are derived from one another in various ways.

1. Substantives are derived from verbs : as from " love" comes "lover."

2. Verbs are derived from substantives, adjectives, and sometimes from adverbs : as, from " salt" comes "to salt."

al preposition "to salt;" from "warm" comes "to warm;" from "forward" comes "to forward."
 on or up 3. Adjectives are derived from substantives: as, from among "health" comes "healty."
 after 4. Substantives are derived from adjectives: as, from about "white" comes "whiteness."
 hind against 5. Adverbs are derived from adjectives: as, from "base" comes "basely."

that is chiefly

or more sentences

acts only words

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s to connect of

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accompany n

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s, not only to

also to express

ees: as, "The

did not reform

y without her,

pical conjunction

therefore, if,

either, or, as,

standing.

S.

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or emotions of

ny friend; Al

ble thou art!"

jections: O!

sh! hail!

N.

in various ways

verbs: as from

stantives, adject

from "salt c

SYNTAX.

The third part of Grammar is *Syntax*, which treats of the agreement and construction of words in a sentence.

A sentence is an assemblage of words, forming complete sense.

Sentences are of two kinds, *simple* and *compound*.

A simple sentence has in it but one subject, and one finite verb: as, "Life is short."

A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences connected together; as, "Life is short, and art long;" "Idleness produces want, vice, and misery."

A phrase is two or more words rightly put together, making sometimes part of a sentence, and sometimes a whole sentence.

The principal parts of a simple sentence are, the subject, the attribute, and the object.

The subject is the thing chiefly spoken of; the attribute is the thing or action affirmed, or denied of it; and an object is the thing affected by such action.

The nominative denotes the subject, and usually goes before the verb or attribute; and the word or phrase, denoting the object, follows the verb: as, "A wise man governs his passions." Here, a *wise man* is the subject;

governs, the attribute, or thing affirmed; and *his passions*, the object.

Syntax principally consists of two parts, Concord and Government.

Concord is the agreement which one word has with another, in gender, number, case, or person.

Government is that power which one part of speech has over another, in directing its mood, tense, or case.

RULE I. A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person : as, "I learn;" "Thou art proved;" "The birds sing."

RULE II. Two or more nouns, &c. in the singular number, joined together by a copulative conjunction, pressed or understood, have verbs, nouns, and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural number : as, "Socrates and Plato *were* wise : *they* were the most eminent philosophers of Greece;" "The sun that rolls over our heads, the food that we receive, the rest that we enjoy, daily *monish* us of a superior and superintending Power."

RULE III. The conjunction disjunctive has an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative ; for the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number : as, "Ignorance or negligence *has* caused this mistake;" "John, or James, or Joseph, *intends* to accompany me;" "There *is* in many minds, neither knowledge nor understanding."

RULE IV. A noun of multitude, or signifying many, may have a verb or pronoun agreeing with it, either in the singular or plural number ; yet not without regard to the import of the word as conveying unity or plurality of idea : as, "The meeting *was* large;" "The parliament *is* dissolved;" "The nation *is* powerful;" "My people *do not* consider : *they* have not known me;" "The multitude eagerly *pursue* pleasure, as *their* chief governor;" "The council *were* divided in *their* sentiments."

RULE V. Pronouns must always agree with their antecedents, and the nouns for which they stand, in gender and number ; as, "This is the friend *whom* I love;" "That is the vice *which* I hate." "The king and queen had put on *their* robes;" "The moon appears, *she* shines, but the light is not *her* own."

The relative is of the same person as the antecedent, and the verb agrees with it accordingly : as, "Thou *lovest* wisdom," "I, *who* speak from experience."

RULE VI. The relative is the nominative case to the verb, when no nominative comes between it and the verb : as, "The master *who* taught us;" "The trees *which* are planted."

When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence : as, "He *who* preserves me, to *whom* I owe my being, *whose* I am, and *whom* I serve, is eternal."

RULE VII. When the relative is preceded by two nominatives of different persons, the relative and verb may agree in person with either, according to the sense : as, "I am the man *who* command you;" or, "I am the *man who* commands you."

RULE VIII. Every adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to a substantive, expressed or understood : as, "He is a *good*, as well as a *wise* man;" "Few are *happy*;" that is "persons;" "This is a pleasant walk;" that is, "This walk is," &c.

Adjective pronouns must agree, in number, with their substantives ; as, "This book, these books ; that sort, those sorts ; another road, other roads."

RULE IX. The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually or collectively : as, "A Christian, an Infidel, a score, a thousand."

The definite article *the* may agree with nouns in the singular or plural number : as, "the garden, the houses, the stars."

The articles are often properly omitted : when used they should be justly applied, according to their distinct nature : as, "Gold is corrupting ; The sea is green ; A lion is bold."

RULE X. One substantive governs another signifying different thing, in the possessive or genitive case : as, "My father's house;" "Man's happiness;" "Virtue's reward."

RULE XI. Active verbs govern the objective case : as, "Truth ennobles *her*;" "She comforts *me*;" "They support *us*;" "Virtue rewards *her* followers."

RULE XII. One verb governs another that follows it, depends upon it, in the infinitive mood : as, "Cease *to* evil ; learn *to* do well :" "We should be prepared *to* render an account of our actions."

The preposition *to*, though generally used before the

latter verb, is sometimes properly omitted: as, "no
heard him say it;" instead of, "to say it."

RULE XIII. In the use of words and phrases which
in point of time, relate to each other, a due regard be
that relation should be observed. Instead of saying
"The Lord *hath* given, and the Lord *hath* taken away"
we should say, "The Lord *gave*, and the Lord *hath* *ta-*
ken away." Instead of, "I *remember* the family more
than twenty years;" it should be, "I *have* *remembered*
the family more than twenty years."

RULE XIV. Participles have the same government
as the verbs from which they are derived: as, "I am
weary with *hearing* him;" "She is *instructing* us."
"The tutor is *admonishing* Charles."

RULE XV. Adverbs, though they have no govern-
ment of case, tense, &c. require an appropriate situation
in the sentence, viz. for the most part before adjectives
after verbs active or neuter, and frequently between the
auxiliary and the verb: as, "He made a *very* sensible
discourse; he *spoke* *unaffectedly* and *forcibly*; and he
attentively heard by the whole assembly."

RULE XVI. Two negatives, in English, destroy
another, or are equivalent to an affirmative; as, "Did
they *not* perceive him;" that is, "they did perceive
him;" "His language, though inelegant, is *not* ungram-
matical;" that is, "it is grammatical."

RULE XVII. Prepositions govern the objective case
as, "I have heard a good character *of* her;" "From
that is needy, turn not away;" "A word to the wise
sufficient *for* them;" "We may be good and happy
without riches."

RULE XVIII. Conjunctions connect the same mood
and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pronouns
as, "Candour is *to be* approved and practised;" "If
thou sincerely *desire*, and earnestly *pursue* virtue, she
assuredly *be* found by thee, and *prove* a rich reward."
"The master taught *her and me* to write;" "He and
were schoolfellows."

RULE XIX. Some conjunctions require the impera-
tive, some the subjunctive mood, after them. It is

mitted: as, "General rule, that when something contingent or doubtful is implied, the subjunctive ought to be used: as, *If I were to write, he would not regard it;*" "He will not be pardoned, *unless he repent.*"

phrases which a due regard to the sense of the sentence instead of saying, "The Lord hath taken away the health of the Lord hath taken away the health of the family mo have remember

Conjunctions that are of a positive and absolute nature require the indicative mood. "As virtue advances so vice recedes;" "He is healthy because he is temperate."

RULE XX. When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun or pronoun is not governed by the conjunction *than* or *as*, but agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb or the preposition, expressed or understood: as, "Thou art wiser *than* I;" that is, "than I am." They loved him more *than* me;" i. e. "more than they loved me;" "The sentiment is well expressed by Plato, but much better by Solomon *than* him;" that is, "than by him."

RULE XXI. To avoid disagreeable repetitions, and to express our ideas in few words, an ellipsis, or omission of some words, is frequently admitted. Instead of saying, "He was a learned man, he was a wise man, and he was a good man;" we use the ellipsis, and say, "he was a learned, wise, and good man."

When the omission of words would obscure the sentence, weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety, they must be expressed. In the sentence, "We are apt to love who love us," the word *them* should be supplied. "A beautiful field and trees;" is not proper language. It should be, "Beautiful fields and trees;" or, "A beautiful field and fine trees."

RULE XXII. All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other: a regular and dependent construction, throughout, should be carefully preserved. The following sentence is therefore inaccurate: "He was more beloved, but not so much admired, as Cinthio" should be, "He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not so much admired."*

* See the 23d edition of the larger Grammar, page 12.

PROSODY.



PROSODY consists of two parts : the former teaches the true pronunciation of words, comprising ACCENT, QUANTITY, EMPHASIS, PAUSE, and TONE; and the latter, the law of VERSIFICATION.

ACCENT.

Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice on a certain letter or syllable in a word, that it may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them. As, in the word *presume*, the stress of the voice must be on the letter *u*, and second syllable, *sume*, which take the accent.

QUANTITY.

The quantity of a syllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. It is considered as long or short.

A vowel or syllable is long, when the accent is on the vowel; which occasions it to be slowly joined, in pronunciation, to the following letter: as, "Fäll, bälé, méat of höüse, féature."

A syllable is short, when the accent is on the consonant; which occasions the vowel to be quickly joined to the succeeding letter: as, "an't, bon'net, hun'ger."

A long syllable requires double the time of a short syllable in pronouncing it: thus, "Mate" and "Note" should be pronounced as slowly again as "Mat" and "Not."

EMPHASIS.

By emphasis is meant a stronger and fuller sound of voice, by which we distinguish some word or words from which we design to lay particular stress, and to show how it affects the rest of the sentence. Sometimes emphatic words must be distinguished by a particular tone of voice, as well as by a greater stress.

PAUSES.

Pauses or rests, in speaking and reading, are a cessation of the voice, during a perceptible, and, in many cases, a measurable space of time.

TONES.

Tones are different both from emphasis and pauses; consisting in the modulation of the voice, the notes or variations of sound which we employ, in the expression of our sentiments.

VERSIFICATION.

Versification is the arrangement of a certain number and variety of syllables, according to certain laws. Rhyme is the correspondence of the last sound of one verse, to the last sound or syllable of another.

PUNCTUATION

the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points or stops, for the purpose of marking the different pauses, which the sense considered as long and an accurate pronunciation require.

The Comma represents the shortest pause; the Semicolon, a pause double that of the comma; the Colon, a pause double that of the semicolon; and the Period, double that of the colon.

The points are marked in the following manner:

The Comma ,	The Colon :
The Semicolon ;	The Period .

COMMA.

The Comma usually separates those parts of a sentence, which, though very closely connected in sense, require a pause between them: as, "I remember, with gratitude, his love and services." "Charles is beloved, esteemed, and respected."

SEMICOLON.

The Semicolon is used for dividing a compound sentence into two or more parts, not so closely connected as those which are separated by a comma, nor yet so independent on each other, as those which are distinguished by a colon: as, "Straws swim on the surface; but pearls lie at the bottom."

COLON.

The Colon is used to divide a sentence into two or

more parts, less connected than those which are separated by a semicolon ; but not so independent as separate, distinct sentences : as, " Do not flatter yourselves with hope of perfect happiness : there is no such thing in this world."

PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete and independent, and not connected in construction with the following sentence, it is marked with a period : as, " Fear God. Honour our the King. Have charity towards all men."

Besides the points which mark the pauses in discourse there are others that denote a different modulation of voice, in correspondence to the sense. These are,

The Interrogative point, ? The Exclamation point, !
The Parenthesis, ()

as, " Are you sincere ?"

" How excellent is a grateful heart !"

" Know then this truth, (enough for man to know,)"

" Virtue alone is happiness below."

The following characters are also frequently used in composition.

An Apostrophe, marked thus ' ; as, " tho', judgment"

A Caret, marked thus ^ : as, " I ^ diligent."

A Hyphen, which is thus marked - : as, " Lap- to-morrow."

The Acute Accent, marked thus ' : as, " Fan'cy."

The Grave Accent, marked thus ` : as, " Favour."

The proper mark to distinguish a long syllable, this ¯ : as, " Rōsy : " and a short one, this ˇ : as, " Fē." This last mark is called a Breve.

A Dieresis, thus marked ¨, shows that two vowels form separate syllables ; as, " Creätor."

A Section is thus marked §.

A Paragraph, thus ¶.

A Quotation has two inverted commas at the beginning, and two direct ones at the end, of a phrase or saying : as,

" The proper study of mankind is man."

which are separate
as separate,
ourselves with
such thing in

Crotchets or Brackets serve to enclose a particular word or sentence. They are marked thus []

An Index or Hand { point out a remarkable passage.

A Brace { unites three poetical lines ; or connects a number of words, in prose, with one common term.

independent,

An Asterisk or little star * directs the reader to some note in the margin.

the following:

An Ellipsis is thus marked — : as, "K—g,"

"Fear God. For King.

An Obelisk, which is marked thus †, and Parallels

all men."

||, together with the letters of the alphabet, and fi-

pauses in discov

gures, are used as references to the margin.

rent modulation

. These are,

exclamation poin

CAPITALS.

THE following words should begin with capitals.

man to know,

1st. The first word of every book, chapter, letter, paragraph, &c.

frequently use

2d. The first word after a period, and frequently after notes of interrogation and exclamation.

as, "tho', judg

3d. The names of the Deity ; as, God, Jehovah, the Supreme Being, &c.

m

4th. Proper names of persons, places, ships, &c.

A diligent."

5th. Ajectives derived from the proper names of places : as, Lap- as, Grecian, Roman, English, &c.

ed : as, "Lap-

6th. The first word of an example, and of a quotation in a direct form : as, "Always remember this ancient maxim ; 'Know thyself.' "

sh a long syllab

7th. The first word of every line in poetry.

, this : as, "Fo

8th. The pronoun I, and the interjection O!

ws that two vo

9th. Word of particular importance : as, the Reformation, the Restoration, the Revolution.

nd, of a phrase or

ed is man."

APPENDIX;
CONTAINING
EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY, IN PARSING,
SYNTAX, AND IN PUNCTUATION.

PART I.
EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.*

A sprigg of mirtle.	A cup of choccolate.
The lilly of the valley.	A bason of soop.
A border of daysies.	Coalchester oisters.
A bed of vilets.	Phesants and patridges.
The Affrican marygold.	A red herrin.
The varigated Jeranium.	A large lobster.
Newington peeches.	Sammon is a finer fish
Italian nectarins.	turbot, perctch or had
Turky apricocks.	Lisbon orranges.
The Orleans plumb.	Spanish chessnuts.
The Portugal mellon.	A beach tree.
Dutch currans.	A burch tree.
Red and white rasberries.	A hauthorn hedge.
The pricley coucumber.	A fine spredding oak.
Red and purple reddishes.	A weeping willow.
Meally potatos	The gras is green.
Earley Dutch turneps.	Safron is yallow,
Late colliflowers.	Vinigar is sowr.
Dwarf cabages.	Shugar is sweet.
A plate of sallet.	A pair of scizzars.
A dish of pees.	A silver bodken.
A bunch of sparagrass.	A small pennknife.
A mess of spinnage.	Black lead pensils.
A pidgeon pye.	Ravens' quils.
A plumb puddin.	A box of waifers.
A rich cheasecake.	A stick of seeling wal
A beefstake.	The pint of a sword.
A mutten chop.	The edge of a razer.
A sholder of lamb.	The tale of a plow.
A fillet of veel.	The gras of the feilds.
A hanch of veneson.	A clean flore.

* The erroneous spelling is to be rectified by Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.

IN PARSING, UATION. GRAPHY.*
 of chocolate.
 of soop.
 ster oisters.
 s and patridges.
 errin.
 lobster.
 n is a finer fish.
 t, pertch or had.
 orranges.
 chessnuts.
 h tree.
 h tree.
 horn hedge.
 spreading oak.
 ping willow.
 ras is green.
 is yellow,
 r is sower.
 r is sweet.
 of scizzars.
 er bodken.
 all pennknife.
 lead pensils.
 s' quils.
 of waifers.
 ek of seeling wal.
 int of a sword.
 edge of a razer.
 ale of a plow.
 gras of the feilds.
 an flore.
 e rectified by Dr.

an arm chare.
 The front dore.
 The back kitchin.
 The little Parlor.
 A flour gardin.
 A feild of rie.
 The wheat harvist.
 A blue sky.
 A lovely day.
 A beautifull scene.
 A splendid pallace.
 A chearful countenance.
 An antient castel.
 A straight gate.
 A strait line.
 A disagreeable journey.
 A willfull errour.
 A lameable conduct.
 A sincere repentence.
 Audible persuits.
 A good behaviour.
 A regular vissit.
 Artificial flowers.
 Crystal streams.
 A numering winds.
 A tranquill retreat.
 A noisy school.
 A surprizing storey.

Spritely discourse.
 Prophane tales.
 A severe headake.
 A freindly gift.
 An affectionnate parent.
 A dutifull child.
 An oblidging behaivour.
 A wellcome messenger.
 Improveing conversation.
 An importunate begger.
 An ocasional visitter.
 An encouraging look.
 A skilfull horsman.
 A favorable reception.
 Every season has its peculiar beautys.
 Avoid extreams.
 Never decieve.
 Knowledge enlarges the mind.
 To acquire it is a great privilege.
 The school encreases.
 We must be studeous.
 Enquire before you resolve.
 Be not affraid to do what is right.

PART II. EXERCISES IN PARSING.

CHAPTER I.

EXERCISES IN PARSING, AS IT RESPECTS ETYMOLOGY ALONE.

SECT. I.

ETYMOLOGICAL PARSING TABLE.

What part of speech ?
 An article. What kind ? Why ?
 A substantive. Common or proper ? What Gender ?
 Number ? Case ? Why ?

3. *An adjective.* What degree of comparison? What does it belong to? Why an adjective?
4. *A pronoun.* What kind? Person? Gender? Number? Case? Why?
5. *A verb.* What kind? Mood? Tense? Number? Person? Why? If a participle, Why? Active or passive?
6. *An adverb.* Why is it an adverb?
7. *A preposition.* Why a preposition?
8. *A conjunction.* Why?
9. *An interjection.* Why?

SECT. 2. Specimen of Etymological Parsing.

Hope animates us.

Hope is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. (*Decline the substantive.*) *Animates* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular. (*Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, and the perfect participle; and sometimes conjugate the verb entirely.*) *Us* is a personal pronoun, first person plural, and in the objective case. (*Decline the pronoun.*)

A peaceful mind is virtue's reward.

A is the indefinite article. *Peaceful* is an adjective. (*Repeat the degrees of comparison.*) *Mind* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. (*Decline the substantive.*) *Is* is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular. (*Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, the participle; and occasionally conjugate the verb entirely.*) *Virtue's* is a common substantive, of the third person, in the singular number, and the possessive case. (*Decline the substantive.*) *Reward* is a common substantive, of the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case.

SECT. III.

ARTICLE AND SUBSTANTIVE.

A bush	An apple	A hood
A tree	An orange	A house
A flower	An almond	A hunter

Comparison?	An hour	Yorkshire	Constancy
Adjective?	An hostler	The planets	An entertainment
Gender?	The garden	The sun	A fever
	The fields	A volume	The stars
? Number?	The rainbow	Parchment	A comet
Active or passive?	The clouds	The pens	A miracle
	The scholars' duty	A disposition	A prophecy
	The horizon	Benevolence	Depravity
	Virtue	An oversight	The constitution
Cal Parsing.	The vices	A design	The laws
	Temperance	The governess	Beauty
	A variety	An ornament	A consumption
the neuter gender,	George	The girls' school	An elevation
and the neuter	The Rhine	A grammar	The conqueror
(e.) Animates	A prince	Mathematics	An Alexander
od, present tense	A rivulet	The elements	Wisdom
present tense,	The Humber	An earthquake	America
iple; and sometimes	Gregory	The King's prerogative	The Cæsars
personal pronouns	The pope	Africa	The Thames
ive case. (De)	An abbot	The continent	A river
	An owl	Roundness	The shadows
s reward.	A building	A declivity	A vacancy
ful is an adjective	The Grocers' Company	Blackness	The hollow
Mind is a common	Europe	An inclination	An Idea
the third person	The sciences	The undertaking	A whim
ative case. (De)		Penelope	Something
r verb neuter,			Nothing

SECT. IV.

ARTICLE, ADJECTIVE, AND SUBSTANTIVE.

imperfect tense,	good heart	An affable deportment
conjugate the verb	wise head	The whistling winds
stantive, of the	strong body	A boisterous sea
the possessive	An obedient son	The howling tempest
is a common	Diligent scholar	A gloomy cavern
the singular number	happy parent	Rapid streams
	Nearly trees	Unwholesome dews
	fragrant flower	A severe winter
	The verdant fields	A useless drone
	peaceful mind	The industrious bees
	imposed thoughts	Harmless doves
	serene aspect	The careless ostrich

NTIVE.

- A hood
- A house
- A hunter

The dutiful stork	A temperate climate
The spacious firmament	Wholesome aliment
Cooling breezes	An affectionate parent
A woman amiable	A free government
A dignified character	The diligent farmer
A pleasing address	A fruitful field
An open countenance	The crowning harvest
The candid reasoner	A virtuous conflict
Fair proposals	A final reward
A mutual agreement	Peaceful abodes
A plain narrative	The noblest prospect
An historical fiction	A profligate life
Relentless war	A miserable end
An obdurate heart	Gloomy regions
Tempestuous passions	An incomprehensible subject
A temper unhappy	A controverted point
A sensual mind	The cool sequestered
The babbling brook	A garden enclosed
A limpid stream	The ivy-mantled tower
The devious walk	Virtue's fair form
A winding canal	A mahogany table
The serpentine river	Sweet-scented myrtle
A melancholy fact	A resolution wise, nay disinterested
An interesting history	Consolation's lenient
A happier life	A better world
The woodbine's fragrance	A cheerful, good old man
A cheering prospect	A silver tea-urn
An harmonious sound	Tender-looking charity
Fruit delicious	My brother's wife's mother
The sweetest incense	A book of my friend's
An odorous garden	An animating well-founded hope
The sensitive plant	
A convenient mansion	
Warm clothing	

SECT. V.

PRONOUN AND VERB, &c.

I am sincere	They commend her
Thou art industrious	Thou dost improve
He is disinterested	He assisted me
We honour them	We completed our journey
You encourage us	Our hopes did flatter us

te climate
aliment
onate parent
ernment
nt farmer
field
ning harvest
s conflict
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bodes
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-looking charity
ther's wife's m
t of my friend's
mating well-fou

e, &c.
commend her
lost improve
sisted me
ompleted our jo
opes did flatter u

They have deceived me
Your expectation has failed
The accident had happened
He had resigned himself
Their fears will detect them
You shall submit
They will obey us
Good humour shall prevail
He will have determined
We shall have agreed
Let me depart
Do you instruct him
Repeat your lessons
Let him consider
Let us improve ourselves
Now yourselves
Let them advance
They may offend
Can forgive
He might surpass them
He could overtake him
Would be happy
He should repent
He may have deceived me
They may have forgotten
You might have improved
He should have considered
To see the sun is pleasant
To live well is honourable
He has conquered himself
That was his highest praise
Promoting others' welfare,
They advanced their own
Interest
Lives respected
Having resigned his office,
He retired
They are discouraged
Was condemned
Have been rewarded
Had been admired
He will be rewarded
That person will have been
Executed, when the par-
son arrives

Let him be animated
Be you entreated
Let them be prepared
It can be enlarged
You may be discovered
He might be convinced
It would be caressed
I may have been deceived
They might have been ho-
noured
To be trusted, we must be
virtuous
To have been admired, a-
vailed him little
Ridiculed, persecuted, des-
pised, he maintained his
principles
Being reviled, we bless
Having been deserted, he
became discouraged
The sight being new, he
startled
This uncouth figure startled
him
I have searched, I have
found it
They searched those rooms ;
he was gone
The book is his ; it was mine
These are yours, those are
ours
Our hearts are deceitful
Your conduct met their ap-
probation
None met who could avoid it
His esteem is my honour
Her work does her credit
Each must answer the ques-
tion
Every heart knows its own
sorrows
Which was his choice ?
It was neither
Hers is finished, thine is to do
This is what I feared

That is the thing which I Some are negligent, o
desired industrious

Who can preserve himself? One may deceive one's

Whose books are these? All have a talent to improve themselves.

Whom have we served? Can any dispute it?

Such is our condition

SECT. VI.

ADVERB, PREPOSITION, CONJUNCTION, AND INTERJECT

I have seen him once, perhaps twice. We are often below our desires, and above our des-

Thirdly, and lastly, I shall conclude. Some things make for others against him.

This plant is found here and By this imprudence, he
elsewhere. plunged into new diffi-

Only to-day is properly ours. ties.

The task is already performed Without the aid of cha

We could not serve him then, but we will hereafter.

We often resolve, but seldom perform. Of his talents much may be said; concerning

He is much more promising integrity, nothing.

now than formerly. On all occasions, she be-

We are wisely and happily ed with propriety.
directed. We in vain look for a

He has certainly been dili- between virtue and

gent, and he will probably succeed. He lives within his income. The house was sold at a

How sweetly the birds sing! price, and above its

Why art thou so heedless! She came down stairs—

He is little attentive, nay, but went briskly up
absolutely stupid. His father and mother

When will they arrive? uncle, reside at Rome

Where shall we stop? We must be temperate.

Mentally and bodily, we are we would be health-
curiously and wonderfully He is as old as his

formed. mate, but not so lea

They travelled through Charles is esteemed, by

France, in haste, towards he is both discreet
Italy. benevolent.

From virtue to vice, the We will stay till he

progress is gradual. He retires to rest soon

By diligence and frugality, he may rise early.
we arrive at competency.

re negligent, others
 ay deceive one's
 e a talent to impr
 y dispute it?
 s our condition
 , AND INTERJECT
 e often below our
 and above our des
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 but went briskly up
 s father and mother
 uncle, reside at Rome
 e must be temper
 we would be health
 e is as old as his
 mate, but not so lea
 harles is esteemed,
 he is both discreet
 benevolent.
 e will stay till he
 e retires to rest so
 he may rise early.
 ought to be thankful, for Notwithstanding his poverty,
 we have received much. he is a wise and worthy
 to lie is often advised, yet person.
 he does not reform. If our desires are moderate,
 prop either softens or our wants will be few.
 hardens its object. Hope often amuses, but sel-
 either prosperity nor ad- dom satisfies us.
 versity, has improved him. Though he is lively, yet he
 can acquire no virtue, un- is not volatile.
 he make some sacrifices. O, peace! how desirable art
 him that standeth, take thou!
 lest he fall. I have been often occupied,
 his superior, thou alas! with trifles.
 shouldst not have boasted. Strange! that we should be
 will he detected, tho' he so infatuated.
 ony the fact. O! the humiliations to which
 he has promised, he should vice reduces us.
 ct accordingly. Hark! how sweetly the
 will transgress, unless woodlark sings!
 he be admonished. Ah! the delusions of hope.
 e were encouraged, he Hail, simplicity! source of
 ould amend. genuine joy.
 ough he condemn me, I Behold! how pleasant it is
 ill respect him. for brethren to dwell to-
 ir talents are more bril- gether in unity.
 ant than useful. Welcome again! my long
 lost friend.

SECT. VII.

NEW INSTANCES OF THE SAME WORDS CONSTITUTING

SEVERAL OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

was the day, and the A little attention will rectify
 one delightful. some errors.

may expect a calm after Though he is out of danger,
 storm. he is still afraid.

revent passion, is easier He laboured to still the tu-
 in to calm it. mult.

is a little with content, Still waters are commonly
 a great deal with an- deepest.

ity. Damp air is unwholesome.

gay and dissolute think Guilt often casts a damp over
 of the miseries, which our sprightliest hours.

stealing softly after Soft bodies damp the sound
 m. much more than hard ones.

Though she is rich and fair, We must make a like
yet she is not amiable. between the lines.
They are yet young, and Every being loves its like
must suspend their judg- Behave yourselves like
ment yet a while. We are too apt to like
Many persons are better than cious company.
we suppose them to be. He may go or stay as he
The few and the many have They strive to learn.
their prepossessions. He goes to and fro.
Few days pass without some To his wisdom we owe
clouds. privilege.
Much money is corrupting. The proportion is ten to
Think much, and speak little. He served them with
He has seen much of the most ability.
world, and been much ca- When we do our utmos
ressed. more is required.
His years are more than I will submit, for subm
hers; but he has not more brings peace.
knowledge. It is for our health to b
The more we are blessed, the perate.
more grateful we should be. O ! for better times.
The desire of getting more I have a regard for him
is rarely satisfied. He is esteemed, both
He has equal knowledge, own account, and
but inferior judgment. of his parents.
She is his inferior in sense, Both of them deserve
but his equal in prudence.

SECT. VIII.

NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, AND VERBS, TO BE DECLINED, COMD,
AND CONJUGATED.

WRITE, in the nominative case plural, the follow
nouns : apple, plum, orange, bush, tree, plant, co
ence, disorder, novice, beginning, defeat, protube

Write the following substantives, in the nomi
case plural : cry, fly, cherry, fancy, glory, dut
folly, play, lily, toy, conveniency.

Write the following nouns in the possessive ca
gular : boy, girl, man, woman, lake, sea, church
beauty, sister, bee, branch.

Write the following in the nominative case
loaf, sheaf, self, muff, knife, stuff, wife, staff, wo
calf, shelf, life.

make a like Write the following in the genitive case plural: bro-
the lines. child, man, woman, foot, tooth, ox, mouse, goose,
ng loves its lib any

ourselves like Write the following nouns in the nominative and pos-
o apt to like sive cases plural: wife, chief, die, staff, city, river,
company. of, archer, master, crutch, tooth, mouth, baker, dis-

go or stay as heq Write the possessive singular and plural of the pro-
ve to learn. me, I, thou, he, she, it, who and other.

to and fro. Write the objective cases, singular and plural, of the
wisdom we own nouns, I, thou, she, he, it, and who.

ge. Compare the following adjectives: fair, grave, bright,
portion is ten to g, short, tall, white, deep, strong, poor, rich, great.

ed them with h Compare the following adjectives: amiable, moderate,
ability. interested, favourable, grateful, studious, attentive,
e do our utmost ligent, industrious, perplexing.

is required. Write the following adjectives in the comparative de-
bmit, for subm e: near, far, little, low, good, indifferent, bad, con-
s peace. tent.

our health to be Write the following adjectives in the superlative de-
e. e: feeble, bold, good, ardent, cold, bad, base, little,
better times. ng, late, near, content.

a regard for him conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood,
esteemed, both ent tense; beat, gain, read, eat, walk, desire, interpose.

account, and a conjugate the following verbs in the potential mood,
s parents. ent tense: fear, hope, dream, fly, consent, im-
f them deserve e, controvert.

E DECLINED, COMD conjugate the following verbs in the subjunctive
D. e, perfect tense: drive, prepare, starve, omit,
plural, the follow lge, demonstrate.

tree, plant, co conjugate the following verbs in the imperative mood:
e, depart, invent, give, abolish, contrive.

defeat, protube Write the following verbs in the infinitive mood,
es, in the nomi nt, and perfect tenses: grow, decrease, live, pros-
ncy, glory, dut eparate, incommode.

the possessive ca Write the present, perfect, and compound participles,
ake, sea, church e following verbs: confess, disturb, please, know,
sit, set, eat, lie, lay.

minative case conjugate the following verbs, in the indicative mood,
f, wife, staff, wo nt and perfect tenses of the passive voice: honour,
v. amuse, slight, enlighten, displease, envelope,

Conjugate the following verbs, in the indicative pluperfect and first future tenses : fly, contrive, devise, choose, come, see, go, eat, grow, bring, form.

Write the following verbs in the present and perfect tenses of the potential and subjunctive moods : know, shake, heat, keep, give, blow, bestow, beseege.

Write the following verbs in the indicative mood perfect and second future tenses, of the passive voice : slay, draw, crown, throw, defeat, grind, hear, drive.

Write the following verbs in the second and third persons singular of all the tenses in the indicative and subjunctive moods : approve, condemn, mourn, know, arise, drive, blow, investigate.

Form the following verbs in the infinitive and participative moods, with their participles, all in the active voice : embrace, draw, defeat, smite.

SECT. IX.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES IN ETYMOLOGICAL PARSE

In your whole behaviour, be humble and obliging. Virtue is the universal charm.

True politeness has its seat in the heart.

We should endeavour to please, rather than to be pleased and dazzle.

Opportunities occur daily for strengthening ourselves the habits of virtue.

Compassion prompts us to relieve the wants of every creature.

A good mind is unwilling to give pain to either man or beast.

Peevishness and passion often produce, from the most serious mischiefs.

Discontent often nourishes passions, equally pernicious in the cottage and in the palace.

A great proportion of human evils is created by ourselves.

A passion for revenge, has always been considered the mark of a little and mean mind.

If greatness flatters our vanity, it multiplies our failings.

To our own failings we are commonly blind.

The friendships of young persons, are often formed on capricious likings.

In your youthful amusements let no unfairness be
 Engrave on your minds this sacred rule ; " Do unto
 others, as you wish that they should do unto you."
 Truth and candour possess a powerful charm : they
 speak universal favour.
 After the first departure from sincerity, it is seldom in
 power to stop : one artifice generally leads on to
 another.
 Temper the vivacity of youth, with a proper mixture
 of serious thought.
 The spirit of true religion is social, kind, and cheerful.
 Let no compliance with the intemperate mirth of
 others, ever betray you into profane sallies.
 In preparing for another world, we must not neglect
 duties of this life.
 The manner in which we employ our present time,
 decide our future happiness or misery.
 Happiness does not grow up of its own accord : it is
 the fruit of long cultivation, and the acquisition of la-
 bour and care.
 A plain understanding is often joined with great worth.
 The brightest parts are sometimes found without vir-
 tue or honour.
 How feeble are the attractions of the fairest form,
 if nothing within corresponds to them.
 Piety and virtue are particularly graceful and becom-
 ing to youth.
 In us, untouched by gratitude, view that profusion
 of good, which the divine hand pours around us ?
 There is nothing in human life more amiable and res-
 plendent, than the character of a truly humble and be-
 lieving man.
 That feelings are more uneasy and painful, than the
 images of sour and angry passions ?
 Can man be active in disquieting others, who does
 at the same time disquiet himself.
 A life of pleasure and dissipation, is an enemy to
 fortune, and character.
 To correct the spirit of discontent, let us consider how
 little we deserve, and how much we enjoy.
 As far as happiness is to be found on earth, we must

look for it, not in the world, or the things of the world, but within ourselves, in our temper, and in our hearts.

Though bad men attempt to turn virtue into ridicule, they honour it at the bottom of their hearts.

Of what small moment to our real happiness, are any of those injuries which draw forth our resentment.

In the moments of eager contention, every thing is magnified and distorted in its appearance.

Multitudes in the most obscure stations, are more eager in their petty broils, nor less tormented by passions, than if princely honours were the prize which they contended.

The smooth stream, the serene atmosphere, the zephyr, are the proper emblems of a gentle temper and a peaceful life. Among the sons of strife, all is rage and tempestuous.

CHAP. II.

Exercises in Parsing, as it regards both Etymology and Syntax.

SECT. I.

SYNTACTICAL PARSING TABLE.

Article.—Why is it the definite article?

Why the indefinite?—Why omitted?—Why repeated?

Substantive.—Why is it in the possessive case?

Why in the objective case?—Why in apposition?

Why is the apostrophic *s* omitted?

Adjective.—What is its substantive?

Why in the singular, why in the plural number?

Why in the comparative degree, &c.?

Why placed after its substantive?

Why omitted? Why repeated?

Pronoun.—What is its antecedent?

Why is it in the singular, why in the plural number?

Why of the masculine, why of the feminine, why of the neuter gender?—Why of the first, of the second, of the third person?—Why is it in the nominative, why in the objective?

Why the possessive?—Why the objective?

Why omitted?—Why repeated?

ings of the **verb**.—What is its nominative case?
 and in our he **What case does it govern?—Why is it in the singular?**
 virtue into rid **Why in the plural number?**
 hearts. **Why in the first person, &c.?**
 happiness, at **Why is it in the infinitive mood?**
 h our resentm **Why in the subjunctive, &c.?**
 tion, every th **Why in this particular tense?—What relation has it to**
 rance. **another verb, in point of time?—Why do participles**
 atations, are m **sometimes govern the objective case?—Why is the**
 s tormented by **verb omitted?—Why repeated?**
 were the pr **verb**.—What is its proper situation?
Why is the double negative used?—Why rejected?
 atmosphere, the **position**.—What case does it govern?
 a gentle temp **Which is the word governed?—Why this preposition?**
 of strife, all **Why omitted?—Why repeated?**
conjunction.—What moods, tenses, or cases, does it con-
 ect?—And why?—What mood does it require?
Why omitted?—Why repeated?
 ards both **Etymology**.—Why does the nominative case follow it?
Why the objective?—Why omitted?—Why repeated?

SECT. II.

NG TABLE.

SPECIMEN OF SYNTACTICAL PARSING.

article?
 itted?—Why
 ssessive case?
 hy in apposition
 ed?
 ve?
 he plural number
 e, &c.?
 e?
 ?
 nt?
 in the plural num
 the feminine, w
 first, of the seco
 n the nominative
 he objective?
 d?

Vice degrades us.
 Vice is a common substantive, of the neuter gender,
 third person, in the singular number, and the nomi-
 native case. *Degrades* is a regular verb active, indica-
 mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing
 its nominative "vice," according to RULE I. which
 (here repeat the rule.) *Us* is a personal pronoun,
 person plural, in the objective case, and governed
 e active verb "degrades," agreeably to RULE XI.
 says, &c.
 he who lives virtuously prepares for all events.
 is a personal pronoun, of the third person, singular
 er, and masculine gender. *Who* is a relative pro-
 which has for its antecedent "he," with which it
 in gender and number, according to RULE V.
 says, &c. *Lives* is a regular verb neuter, indica-

tive mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, "who," according to RULE VI. which says, &c. *Virtuously* is an adverb of quality, *Pre* is a regular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, *For* is a preposition. *All* is an adjective pronoun, indefinite kind, the plural number, and belongs to the substantive "events," with which it agrees, according to RULE VIII. which says, &c. *Events* is a common substantive of the third person, in the plural number, in the objective case, governed by the preposition "for," according to RULE XVII. which says, &c.

If folly entice thee, reject its allurements.

If is a copulative conjunction. *Folly* is a common substantive of the third person, in the singular number, in the nominative case. *Entice* is a regular verb, subjunctive mood, present tense, third person singular, and is governed by the conjunction "if," according to RULE XIX. which says, &c. *Thee* is a personal noun, of the second person singular, in the objective case, governed by the active verb "entice," according to RULE XI. which says, &c. *Reject* is a regular verb, imperative mood, second person singular, agreeing with its nominative case, "thou," implied. *Its* is a personal pronoun, third person, singular number, and neuter gender, to agree with its substantive "allurements," according to RULE V. which says, &c.—It is in the objective case, governed by the noun "allurements," according to RULE X. which says, &c. *Allurements* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, plural number, and the objective case, governed by the verb "reject," according to RULE XI. which says, &c.

SECT. III.

*Exercises on the first, second, third, and fourth of Syntax.**

1. The contented mind spreads ease and cheer around it.

* In parsing these Exercises, the pupil should state the respective rule of syntax, and show that it applies to the sentence which he is parsing.

ingular, ag. The school of experience teaches many useful lessons.
 O RULE VI. In the path of life are many thorns, as well as flowers.
 quality, Pre. Thou shouldst do justice to all men, even to enemies.
 d, present 2. Vanity and presumption ruin many a promising youth.
 nominative, Food, clothing, and credit, are the rewards of industry.
 ve pronoun, He and William live together in great harmony.
 belongs to 3. No age, nor condition, is exempt from trouble.
 rees, accord Wealth, or virtue, or any valuable acquisition, is not
 is a commo obtainable by idle wishes.
 al number, 4. The British nation is great and generous.
 ition "for," The company is assembled. It is composed of persons
 possessing very different sentiments.
 allurements. A herd of cattle, peacefully grazing, affords a pleasing
 ght.

SECT. IV

Exercises on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth Rules of Syntax.

5. The man who is faithfully attached to religion, may
 relied on with confidence.
 The vices which we should especially avoid, are those
 which most easily beset us.
 6. They who are born in high stations, are not always
 happy.
 Our parents and teachers are the persons whom we
 ought, in a particular manner, to respect.
 If our friend is in trouble, we, whom he knows and
 loves, may console him.
 7. Thou art the man who has improved his privileges,
 who will reap the reward.
 I am the person, who owns a fault committed, and who
 tries to conceal it by falsehood.
 That sort of pleasure weakens and debases the mind,
 even in these times, there are many persons, who, from
 interested motives, are solicitous to promote the happiness
 of others.

SECT. V.

Exercises on the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth Rules of Syntax.

The restless, discontented person, is not a good
 neighbour, or a good subject.
 The young, the healthy, and the prosperous, should not
 abuse their advantages.

10. The scholar's diligence will secure the tutor's probation.

The good parent's greatest joy, is, to see his child wise and virtuous.

11. Wisdom and virtue ennoble us. Vice and debasement debase us.

Whom can we so justly love, as them who have endeavoured to make us wise and happy?

12. When a person has nothing to do, he is almost always tempted to do wrong.

We need not urge Charles to do good : he loves to do it.

We dare not leave our studies without permission.

SECT. VI.

Exercises on the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Rules of Syntax.

13. The business is, at last, completed; but long I intended to do it.

I expected to see the king, before he left Windsor.

The misfortune did happen : but we early hoped and deavoured to prevent it.

To have been censured by so judicious a friend, have greatly discouraged me.

14. Having early disgraced himself, he became and dispirited.

Knowing him to be my superior, I cheerfully submitted.

15. We should always prepare for the worst, and for the best.

A young man, so learned and virtuous, promises to be a very useful member of society.

When our virtuous friends die, they are not ever; they are only gone before us to a happier world.

16. Neither threatenings, nor any promises, make him violate the truth.

Charles is not insincere; and therefore we may trust him.

17. From whom was that information received?

To whom do that house, and those fine gardens, belong?

SECT. VII.

Exercises on the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second, Rules of Syntax.

18 He and I commenced our studies at the same time.

are the tutor's. If we contend about trifles, and violently maintain our opinion, we shall gain but few friends.

see his child. 19. Though James and myself are rivals, we do not cease to be friends.

Vice and. If Charles acquire knowledge, and good manners, and virtue, he will secure esteem.

m who have en. William is respected, because he is upright and obliging.

he is almost al. 20. These persons are abundantly more oppressed than we are.

d : he loves to b. Though I am not so good a scholar as he is, I am, perhaps, not less attentive than he, to study.

out permission. 21. Charles was a man of knowledge, learning, politeness, and religion.

nth, fifteenth, condemn. In our travels, we saw much to approve, and much to

es of Syntax. 22. The book is improved by many useful corrections, alterations, and additions.

eted; but long. She is more talkative and lively than her brother, but not

ne left Windsor. so well informed, nor so uniformly cheerful.

e early hoped an

SECT. VIII.

Promiscuous Exercises in Syntactical Parsing.

PROSE.

If, he became. DISSIMULATION in youth, is the forerunner of perfidy in old age. Its first appearance, is the fatal omen of growing depravity, and future shame.

cheerfully sub. If we possess not the power of self-government, we shall be the prey of every loose inclination that chances to rise. Pampered by continual indulgence, all our passions will become mutinous and headstrong. Desire, not to a happier reason, will be the ruling principle of our conduct.

uous, promises. Absurdly we spend our time in contending about the trifles of a day, while we ought to be preparing for a high existence.

, they are not. How little do they know of the true happiness of life, who are strangers to that intercourse of good offices and kind affections, which, by a pleasing charm, attaches men one another, and circulates rational enjoyment from heart to heart.

to a happier reason. If we view ourselves, with all our imperfections and faults, in a just light, we shall rather be surprised at our

any promises.

efore we may tr.

ation received?

se fine gardens,

l.

nineteenth, tu.

nd, Rules of Sy.

studies at the sam

enjoying so many good things, than discontented, because there are any which we want.

True cheerfulness makes a man happy in himself, promotes the happiness of all around him. It is the clear and calm sunshine of a mind illuminated by piety and virtue.

Wherever views of interest, and prospects of retirement mingle with the feelings of affection, sensibility acts as an imperfect part, and entitles us to small share of commendation.

Let not your expectations from the years that are to come, rise too high; and your disappointments will be fewer, and more easily supported.

To live long, ought not to be our favourite wish, so much as to live well. By continuing too long on earth, we may only live to witness a greater number of melancholy scenes, and to expose ourselves to a wider compass of human woe.

How many pass away some of the most valuable years of their lives, tost in a whirlpool of what cannot be called pleasure, so much as mere giddiness and folly.

Look round you with attentive eye, and weigh characters well, before you connect yourselves too closely with any who court your society.

The true honour of man consists not in the multitude of riches, or the elevation of rank; for experience shows that these may be possessed by the worthless as well as by the deserving.

Beauty of form has often betrayed its possessor. A flower is easily blasted. It is short-lived at the best, and trifling, at any rate, in comparison with the higher and more lasting beauties of the mind.

A contented temper opens a clear sky, and brightens every object around us. It is in the sullen and dark shades of discontent, that noxious passions, like venomous animals, breed and prey upon the heart.

Thousands whom indolence has sunk into contempt and obscurity, might have come forward to usefulness and honour, if idleness had not frustrated the effect of all their powers.

Sloth is like the slowly-flowing, putrid stream, which stagnates in the marsh, breeds venomous animals, and grows rank with noxious plants; and infects with pestilential vapours the whole country round it.

Disappointments derange, and overcome, vulgar minds. The patient and the wise, by a proper improvement, frequently make them contribute to their high advantage. Whatever fortune may rob us of, it cannot take away what is most valuable, the peace of a good conscience, and the cheering prospect of a happy conclusion to all the trials of life, in a better world.

Be not overcome by the injuries you meet with, so as to pursue revenge; by the disasters of life, so as to sink into despair; by the evil examples of the world, so as to follow them into sin. Overcome injuries, by forgiveness; disasters, by fortitude; evil example, by firmness of principle.

Sobriety of mind is one of those virtues, which the present condition of human life strongly inculcates. The uncertainty of its enjoyments, checks presumption; the multiplicity of its dangers, demands perpetual caution. Moderation, vigilance, and self-government, are duties incumbent on all; but especially on such as are beginning the journey of life.

The charms and comforts of virtue are inexpressible; and can only be justly conceived by those who possess her. The consciousness of Divine approbation and support, and the steady hope of future happiness, communicate a peace and joy, to which all the delights of the world bear no resemblance.

If we knew how much the pleasures of this life deceive and betray their unhappy votaries; and reflected on the disappointments in pursuit, the dissatisfaction in enjoyment, or the uncertainty of possession, which every where attend them; we should cease to be enamoured with these brittle and transient joys; and should wisely fix our hearts on those virtuous attainments, which the world can neither give nor take away.

VERSE.

Order is Heaven's first law; and this confess, we are, and must be, greater than the rest, more rich, more wise; but who infers from hence, that such are happier, shocks all common sense.

Modest austerities our wills restrain; thence fence in the tender plant from harm.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense.
Lie in three words, health, peace, and competence :
But health consists with temperance alone ;
And peace, Oh, virtue ! peace is all thy own.

On earth, nought precious is obtain'd,
But what is painful too ;
By travel and *to* travel born,
Our sabbaths are but few.

Who noble ends by noble means obtains,
Or failing, smiles in exile or in chains,
Like good Aurelius let him reign, or bleed
Like Socrates, that man is great indeed.

Our hearts are fastened to this world,
By strong and endless ties ;
But every sorrow cuts a string,
And urges us to rise.

Oft pining cares in rich brocades are dress'd,
And diamonds glitter on an anxious breast.

Teach me to feel another's wo,
To hide the fault I see ;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me.

This day be bread, and peace, my lot ;
All else beneath the sun
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not,
And let thy will be done.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen :
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

If nothing more than purpose in thy power,
Thy purpose firm, is equal to the deed :
Who does the best his circumstance allows,
Does well, acts nobly ; angels could no more.

In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity.

o be resign'd when ills betide,
patient when favours are denied,
And pleas'd with favours giv'n :
lost surely this is Wisdom's part,
'his is that incense of the heart,
Whose fragrance smells to Heav'n.

ll fame is foreign, but of true desert ;
lays round the head, but comes not to the heart :
ne self-approving hour whole years outweighs
f stupid starers, and of loud huzzas ;
nd more true joy Marcellus exil'd feels,
han Cæsar with a senate at his heels.

ar from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray ;
long the cool sequester'd vale of life,
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

'hat nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
he soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy,
i virtue's prize.

ity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to thy door,
'hose days are dwindled to the shortest span ;
h! give relief, and Heav'n will bless thy store.

'ho lives to nature, rarely can be poor ;
'ho lives to fancy, never can be rich.

'hen young, life's journey I began,
The glitt'ring prospect charm'd my eyes ;
saw, along th' extended plain,
Joy after Joy successive rise.
it soon I found 't was all a dream ;
And learn'd the fond pursuit to shun,
here few can reach their purpos'd aim,
And thousands daily are undone.

is greatly wise to talk with our past hours ;
nd ask them what report they bore to heav'n.
I nature is but art, unknown to thee ;
I chance, direction which thou canst not see ;
I discord, harmony not understood ;
I partial evil, universal good.

Heav'n's choice is safer than our own;
Of ages past inquire.

What the most formidable fate?
"To have our own desire."

If ceaseless, thus, the fowls of heav'n he feeds,
If o'er the fields such lucid robes he spreads;
Will he not care for you, ye faithless, say?
Is he unwise? or, are ye less than they?

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great original proclaim:
Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to ev'ry land,
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
And, nightly, to the list'ning earth,
Repeats the story of her birth:
Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What tho', in solemn silence, all
Move round the dark terrestrial ball!
What tho' nor real voice nor sound,
Amid the radiant orbs he found!
In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice;
For ever singing as they shine,
"The hand that made us is Divine."

PART III.

EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.

RULE I. Fifty pounds of wheat contains forty
of flour.

What avails the best sentiments, if persons do
suitably to them?

Thou should love thy neighbour, as sincerely
loves thyself.

RULE II. Idleness and ignorance is the parent of
my vices.

Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.
What signifies the council and care of preceptors,
when youth think they have no need of assistance?

RULE III. Man's happiness or misery, are in a great
measure, put into his own hands.

Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch,
which move merely as they are moved.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that be-
comes intemperance or ill-humour, are certainly criminal.

RULE IV. The British Parliament are composed of
the King, Lords, and Commons

A great number do not always argue strength.

The council was not unanimous, and it separated with-
out coming to any determination.

RULE V. They which seek wisdom will certainly find

it.
do not think that any person should incur censure
for being tender of their reputation.

Who who has been a witness of the fact, can give an
account of it.

RULE VI. If he will not hear his best friend, whom
I have sent to admonish him?

These persons, who conscience and virtue support, may
be led by the caprices of fortune.

From the character of those who you associate with,
your own will be estimated.

RULE VII. Thou art the friend that has often reliev-
ed me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of
my dear need.

Be aware that thou art a pupil who possesses bright
talents, but who has cultivated them but little.

RULE VIII. These kind of indulgences soften and in-
fluence the mind.

Instead of improving yourselves, you have been play-
ing for two hours.

That sort of favours did real injury, under the appea-
rance of kindness.

RULE IX. The fire, the air, the earth, and the water
are the elements of the philosophers.

They are placed here under a trial of our virtue.

The profligate man is seldom or never found to be a good husband, the good father, or the beneficent neighbour.

RULE X. Thy ancestors virtue is not thine. Thy fathers offence will not condemn thee.

A mothers tenderness and a fathers care, are the best gifts for mans advantage.

A mans manner's frequently influence his fortune.

RULE XI. Who have I reason to love so much as my friend of my youth?

The man who he raised from obscurity is dead. He and they we know, but who art thou?

RULE XII. It is better live on a little, than on a great deal.

You ought not to walk too hastily.

I have seen some young persons to conduct themselves very discreetly.

RULE XIII. The next new year's day I shall be out of school three years.

From the little conversation I had with him, he seemed to have been a man of letters.

It would have given me great satisfaction, to have seen him from that distressed situation.

RULE XIV. Esteeming themselves wise, they are fools.

Suspecting not only ye, but they also, I was obliged to avoid all intercourse.

From having exposed himself too freely in differences with his mates, he entirely lost his health.

RULE XV. He was pleasing not often, because his company was vain.

William nobly acted, though he was unsuccessful.

We may happily live, though our possessions be few.

RULE XVI. Be honest, nor take no shape or semblance of disguise.

There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity.

The measure is so exceptionable, that we cannot by any means permit it.

RULE XVII. We are all unaccountable to ourselves each for himself.

Does that boy know who he speaks to? Who offers such language to?

never found to it was not he that they were so angry with.
 the beneficent **RULE XVIII.** My brother and him are tolerable gram-
 rians.
 is not thine. Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreated thee to
 condemn thee. give him?
 hers care, are Professing regard, and to act differently, mark a base
 nd.
 duence his fortune **RULE XIX.** Though he urges me yet more earnestly,
 to love so much shall not comply, unless he advances more forcible
 sons.
 security is dead. He disapproved the measure, because it were very im-
 o art thou? per.
 a little, than of Though the fact be extraordinary, it certainly did hap-
 ily. **RULE XX.** The business was much better executed
 s to conduct than his brother than he.
 ear's day I shall They are much greater gainers than me by this unexpect-
 ad with him, he event.
 satisfaction, to They know how to write as well as him; but he is a
 1. gh better grammarian than them.
 elves wise, they **RULE XXI.** These councils were the dictates of vir-
 ey also, I was and the dictates of true honour.
 o freely in differ- We must guard against either too great severity, or
 not often, bec- lity of manners.
 e was unsuccessful- erily, there is a reward for the righteous! There is a
 our possessions b- l that judgeth in the earth.
 take no shape by these happy labours, they who sow and reap will re-
 more insignifi- e together.
 ble, that we can **RULE XXII.** He is more bold, and active, but not so
 accountable c- e and studious as his companion.
 eaks to? Who- incerity is as valuable, and even more valuable, than
 wledge.
 e was unsuccessful- Neither has he, nor any other persons, suspected so
 our possessions b- ch dissimulation.
 take no shape everal alterations and additions have been made to the
 ck.

PART IV.

EXERCISES IN PUNCTUATION.

COMMA.—The tutor by instruction and discipline lays
 foundation of the pupil's future honour.
 self-conceit presumption and obstinacy blast the prospect
 any a youth.

Deliberate slowly execute promptly.

To live soberly righteously and piously comprehend the whole of our duty.

The path of piety and virtue pursued with a firm and constant spirit will assuredly lead to happiness.

Continue my dear child to make virtue thy principal study.

Peace of mind being secured we may smile at misfortunes.

He who is a stranger to industry may possess but cannot enjoy.

Beware of those rash and dangerous connexions which may afterwards load thee with dishonour.

SEMICOLON.—The path of truth is a plain and a straight path that of falsehood is a perplexing maze.

Modesty is one of the chief ornaments of youth and has ever been esteemed a presage of rising merit.

Heaven is the region of gentleness and friendship but of fierceness and animosity.

COLON.—Often is the smile of gaiety assumed while the heart aches within though folly may laugh guilt weeps.

There is no mortal truly wise and restless at the same time wisdom is the repose of minds.

PERIOD.—We ruin the happiness of life when we attempt to raise it too high a tolerable and comfortable state is all that we can propose to ourselves on earth peace and contentment not bliss nor transport are the full portion man perfect joy is reserved for heaven.

INTERROGATION AND EXCLAMATION.—To lie down on the pillow after a day spent in temperance in beneficence and in piety how sweet it is.

We wait till to-morrow to be happy alas why not to-day shall we be younger are we sure we shall be healthier will our passions become feebler and our love of the world less.

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